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President's Report

For the Year ending
30th June, 1911

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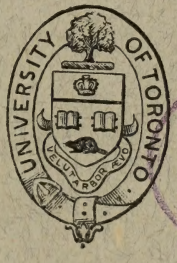

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1910-1911.

To the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following report on the academic work of the University and of University College during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1911.

The total staff of the University of Toronto and University College numbered 368, of whom 51 were professors, 50 associate-professors, 51 lecturers and associates (in Medicine) and 216 demonstrators, fellows and instructors with sessional appointments. They were distributed as follows:

	Professors.	Associate Professors.	Associates.	Lecturers.	Demonstrators.	Other Sessional Appointments.
University (Faculty of Arts)	18	15	.....	15	....	67
University College	8	8	.....	8	....	3 (1 in Univ.)
Faculty of Medicine	16	21	9	2	2	80
Faculty of Applied Science	7	2	.....	16	....	41(1inUniv.Col)
Faculty of Household Science	....	2	.....	.....	....	6
Faculty of Forestry	1	....	.....	3 (2 in Arts)	....	.....
			Chief Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.		
Faculty of Education	1	2	7	8	....	2

In Victoria College there were:

Professors	13
Associate Professors	2
Lecturers	4
Sessional appointments	1

In Trinity College there were:

Professors	8
Lecturers	5
Sessional appointments	1

In St. Michael's College there were:

Professors	8
Associate Professors	1
Lecturers	1
Sessional appointments	2

The changes during the year were:

In the Faculty of Arts, W. H. Piersol, B.A., M.B., was promoted from a lectureship to an associate-professorship in Histology and Embryology; M. A.

Buchanan, B.A., Ph.D. (Chicago), was promoted from a lectureship to an associate-professorship in Italian and Spanish; St. E. de Champ, B.L. (Lyons), O.A., was promoted from a lectureship to an associate-professorship in French.

To the deep regret of his colleagues, and to the loss of University College, Mr. W. H. Tackaberry, Lecturer in Greek, died in November, 1910, after a comparatively short illness. By his teaching powers, his attainments, and his character, he was winning for himself a position of much promise in the University, and it will be hard to fill his place.

In the Faculty of Medicine, K. C. McIlwraith, M.B., was appointed associate-professor in Obstetrics. J. A. Amyot, M.D., was appointed Professor of Hygiene.

Dr. William Oldright resigned his position as Professor of Hygiene, and in recognition of his long and valuable service was given the rank of Professor Emeritus.

In the Faculty of Applied Science, W. W. Gray, B.A.Sc., and J. J. Traill, B.A.Sc., were promoted from demonstratorships to lectureships in Mechanical Engineering. S. R. Crerar, B.A.Sc., was promoted from a demonstratorship to a lectureship in Surveying. H. E. T. Haultain, C.E., was appointed Professor of Mining Engineering.

In the Faculty of Forestry, J. H. White, M.A., B.Sc.F., was promoted from an instructorship to a lectureship in Forestry.

Leave of absence for the academic year was granted to Professors D. R. Keys, F. J. A. Davidson and A. Kirschmann, and to Dr. P. Toews.

The following members of the staff delivered courses at Trinity College :

Alfred Baker, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

K. N. Bell, B.A., Lecturer on Modern History.

M. A. Buchanan, B.A., Ph.D., Associate Professor of Italian and Spanish.

Robert Chambers, M.A., Ph.D., Instructor in Biology.

S. A. Cudmore, B.A., Instructor in Political Science.

W. H. Fraser, M.A., Professor of Italian and Spanish.

Emilio Goggio, B.A., Instructor in Italian.

J. R. Harris, B.A., Assistant in Psychology.

E. J. Kylie, B.A., Associate Professor of Modern History.

M. A. Mackenzie, M.A., Associate Professor of Mathematics.

W. S. Wallace, B.A., Instructor in History.

G. M. Wrong, M.A., Professor of Modern History.

The total number of students registered as being in attendance at the University in 1910-11 was 4,112, distributed as follows :

Faculty of Arts	2364
Faculty of Medicine	567
Faculty of Applied Science	779
(7 in Arts also.)	
Faculty of Household Science	101
Faculty of Education	262
Faculty of Forestry	46

The figures may be further analysed as follows :

FACULTY OF ARTS.

University of Toronto.

Candidates for Ph.D.	31	
Candidates for M.A.	111	
Occasional Arts Students	32	
Dental Students	51	
Teachers' Course	37	
Summer Session	143	
Ontario Veterinary College	171	
		576

University College.

First Year Students	337	
Second Year	248	
Third Year	194	
Fourth Year	187	
Occasional Students	102	
Graduate Students	18	
		1086

Victoria College.

First Year Students	151	
Second Year	119	
Third Year	88	
Fourth Year	79	
Occasional Students	74	
Graduate Students	5	
		516

Trinity College.

First Year Students	41	
Second Year	36	
Third Year	27	
Fourth Year	23	
Occasional Students	11	
Graduate Students	2	
		140

St. Michael's College.

Senior Matriculation Students	21	
Second Year	11	
Third Year	8	
Fourth Year	6	
		46

Faculty of Medicine.

First Year	114	
Second Year	122	
Third Year	86	
Fourth Year	189	
Dental Students	53	
Occasional Students	3	
		567

Faculty of Applied Science.

First Year	275	
Second Year	167	
Third Year	204	
Fourth Year	125	
Occasional Students	1	
Arts Students	7	
		779

Faculty of Household Science.

Normal Students	45	
Occasional Students	56	
		101

Faculty of Education.

Students registered	262

Faculty of Forestry.

First Year	9	
Second Year	11	
Third Year	13	
Fourth Year	7	
Occasional and special students	6	
		46

Of the 4,112 students, 3,094 were men, and 1,018 were women. The women students were distributed as follows :

Candidates for Ph.D.	1
Candidates for M.A.	37
Occasional students	65
Summer Session	88
University College	308
Victoria College	157
Trinity College	58
Faculty of Medicine	11
Faculty of Education	161
Faculty of Household Science	101
Teachers' Courses	31
	1018

The numbers examined in the different departments of the University were as follows :

Ph.D.		1
M.A.		48
Arts :		
Fourth Year	324	
Third Year	403	
Second Year	592	
First Year	569	
Senior Matriculation	217	
		2105
Medicine :		
Fourth Year	197	
Third Year	83	
Second Year	98	
First Year	99	
		477
Applied Science :		
Professional degree	1	
Fourth Year	124	
Third Year	190	
Second Year	155	
First Year	255	
		725
Education		241
Forestry		45
Household Science		50
Law		34
Pedagogy		3
Pharmacy		35
Music		9
Dentistry		128
Agriculture		49
Local Examination in Music		719
Veterinary Science		108

The degrees conferred were :

M.A.	43
LL.B.	13
Diploma of Public Health	1
M.B.	148
B.A.	266
C.E.	1
B.A.Sc.	104
B. Paed.	1

D.D.S.	47
B.S.A.	41
B.Sc.F.	4
Phm.B.	34
D.V.S.	2
B.V.S.	51
Mus. Bac.	2
	758

During the past year the following took part in the Saturday Lecture Course:

Principal Peterson,
"Poetry in the School."

Professor Mavor,
"Some Aspects of the Situation in the Far East."

Kenneth Norman Bell, B.A.,
"The Whigs of 1832."

Rev. Professor Kilpatrick,
"A Popular Introduction to the Study of Dante's 'Divina Commedia.'"

Professor William Caldwell,
"Pragmatism and the Pragmatist Movement."

Principal Hutton,
"A Traveller's Notes."

His Excellency the Count Apponyi,
"The Menace of War as Europe Sees It."

Lectures were delivered by Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University, on "The Development of the American University"; by Mr. Henry Vivian on "Town Planning, Town Housing and Garden Cities," and by Mr. W. Alison Phillips, associate editor of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, on "The Concert of Europe and the Federation of the World."

During the last three years there has been a steady annual increase in the attendance of students, the registration in 1910-11 having reached 4112, an advance of 68 over the previous year, and the largest number in the history of the University. Ten years ago, in 1901-2, the total enrolment was 1,624, excluding Trinity College, but including the School of Practical Science. The years of most rapid increase were from 1902-3 to 1908-9, when the numbers rose from 1,742 to 3,900. In this period three new faculties were added, Household Science in 1906, Forestry and Education in 1907-8. But these additions do not account for the growth. It is to be found in the older faculties. The registration in Arts has risen from 907 in 1902-03 to 2,364 in 1910-11, University College increasing from 619 to 1,086, Victoria College from 280 to 516, Trinity College also being included in the latter year.

The enrolment in the Faculty of Medicine has risen from 474 in 1901-02 to 567 in 1910-11, the maximum attendance of 755 having been reached in 1907-08. Since that time the lengthened course and higher standard have caused a decline in numbers.

The Faculty of Applied Science has increased steadily from 290 in 1901-02 to 779 in 1910-11, notwithstanding the lengthened course and higher standards.

This constant growth in numbers has, as was to be expected, been accompanied by an increase in expenditure. In 1901-02, when the attendance in the three faculties was 1,624, the total outlay, including the maintenance of the School of Practical Science by the Government, was $233,285, an average of $142 a student. The expenditure rose in 1902-03 to $259,870, in 1903-04 to $305,495, in 1904-05 to $347,614, in 1905-06 to $390,780, in 1906-07 to $411,696. Three new faculties, Household Science, Forestry and Education were added in 1907-08, salaries were raised, and the number of students increased to 3,545, all of which brought the expenditure in 1907-08 to $613,344, or $173 a student. During the last three years the annual expenditures have been $679,867, $752,183, and $777,809, including this year a permanent capital charge of $36,122 to meet the interest on new buildings. Exclusive of income from residences and dining-hall, the average cost per student has risen to $180.

For this steady annual increase there are several causes. There has been the normal expansion of the University, with an extension of courses offered within the faculties, and the addition of three new faculties, all contributing to place this University, in the matter of teaching and equipment, among the leading institutions of the continent. At the same time the rapid rise in the cost of living has had its effect upon the expenditure of the University. Along with the growth in attendance there has also been of necessity large expenditure on building operations.

The incessant activity during the past few years may have created the impression that this development has been forwarded too rapidly. Those, however, who are acquainted with the inner life of the University are aware that the recent building programme is the result of many years' consideration. As far back as 1902 attention was drawn in the Presidential Report to the need of a Convocation Hall, an addition to the Library, and a new Physics Building. In 1903 the claims of the Department of Botany were urged; in 1904 attention was called to the necessity of more museum space for Geology and Mineralogy than was being planned for in the new Chemistry and Mining Building, then in course of erection. At the same time emphasis was laid upon the need of residences for men, an administration building, a central heat, light and power plant, and a further extension of the present Biological building. In 1905 it was stated that the erection of the new Mineralogical and Geological Museum was being delayed through the consideration of a larger scheme, involving a general museum to meet the wants of the above departments together with those of Archaeology, Ethnology, etc. In the same report there was a forecast that increased accommodation would soon be required for examination purposes, and for courses in languages, literature and philosophy, All the plans as here outlined have not yet been carried out, but what has been completed is the result of carefully matured purposes. We have now a completed Physics Building, an addition to the Library, a new Convocation Hall with an examination hall in the rear, a laboratory, not wholly satisfactory indeed, for the Botanical and Forestry Departments, one wing of the new Museum, and a new heat and light plant all but ready. Other buildings erected since are the Thermodynamics Laboratory, urgently required by the pressure on the old School of Practical Science building; a portion of the Schools for the Faculty of Education, necessitated by the policy foreshadowed for a number of years; the new Pathological Building now being erected on the Hospital grounds; the new Hospital itself, in which the University is a most important partner, and the stands of the new Athletic Field. In addition to these buildings we have received from private benefaction the new Household Science Building, two residences for men, and the promise of a new building for men students.

But though the University has by the progress of events been forced into this extensive programme, much in the way of building remains to be done. An extension to the Main Building, including, if possible, an improvement in the ventilation, more room for the departments of Anatomy, Botany and Forestry, an addition to the Schools for the Faculty of Education, and better accommodation in several departments in the Faculty of Applied Science are or will soon be urgent. The means, however, are not at present forthcoming, seeing that every new building not only brings maintenance expenses, but has to be paid for by instalments over a long period of years.

It would assuredly be an unwise policy on the part of any University to spend its resources on extravagant buildings at the expense of the development of the teaching staff. Along with the building programme, therefore, there has gone an enlargement of the teaching staff of the University to meet the increasing numbers and the educational needs of the students. But the attention of the Province should be drawn to the fact that notwithstanding the generosity of the Government to the University, the Board is endeavoring to do a larger amount of work on a smaller income than is undertaken by almost any other similar institution on the Continent. This will appear from a comparison of Toronto with several of the leading Universities of the United States. From this comparison, made from the most recent available information, the Faculty of Agriculture and the Summer Session will be excluded, the former because in Ontario there is the College at Guelph, the latter because it stands out of relation with the main faculties of the University.

University.	Total Income.	Amount from State.	Amount for Buildings.	Amount for Agriculture.	Amount for Summer Session and Extension.
California	$1,625,222	$1,060,000	$503,902	$234,112	.....
Cornell	1,637,299	.....	81,121	379,845	$24,000
Illinois	1,639,792	1,317,000	250,000	.....	.....
*Iowa	611,000	438,000	.....	No Agricul.	.....
Michigan	1,177,425	659,287	.....	"	45,000
†Minnesota	813,784	454,223	.....	156,000	.....
‡Ohio	912,222	676,471	{ of this 300,150 }	120,000	14,000
Missouri	750,000	675,000	150,000	287,500	.....
Wisconsin (1909)	1,755,000	1,223,603	455,000	376,000	69,134
Toronto	775,000	480,000	{ 36,627 Fixed charges. }	.....	3,650

——	Total number of Students.	Number in Agriculture.	Number in Summer Session.	Number exclusive of Agriculture and Summer Session.	Cost per student exclusive of Summer Session, Extension, Agriculture and Buildings.
California	4,911	197	1,051	3,663	$245
Cornell	4,227	539	987	3,688	237
Illinois	5,118	628	631	3,859	.....
Iowa	2,315	.....	.....	2,315	264
Michigan	5,383	.....	1,224	4,755	238
Minnesota	5,369	1,671	315	3,383	190
Ohio	3,550	634	642	2,274	210
Missouri	3,300	800	.....	2,500	230
Wisconsin	4,947	403	1,128	3,416	250
Western Reserve	1,075	.....	.....	1,075	232
Toronto	4,112	.....	142	3,970	186

*The State of Iowa, spent $1,196,754 in 1907-8 on the three State Institutions in Iowa.

†In Minnesota (July 1910) deficit of $64,000. Urging mill tax to be increased to ½ mill. Immense appropriations also have recently been made for buildings.

‡The State of Ohio spent $1,205,933 on the three Institutions in Ohio in 1909.

These figures indicate that while the University of Toronto is one of the largest on this Continent, it is receiving less from the Province than any of those that compare with it in size receive from their States, and that the cost per student is lowest in Toronto.

The reports from the various departments indicate that the raising of the standard of matriculation two years ago has been effective in improving the quality of the students. This year the standard has been again raised, and in 1912 the average required on all papers will be 60 per cent. Beyond this average it will not be possible to advance. When we are ready for a still higher standard of entrance it must come through abolishing the Junior Matriculation, and creating a new one equivalent to that of the pass work of the first year in Arts.

Each year the increasing pressure of the large classes in the University raises anew the question with increased insistence whether in justice to the work of the University an entrance standard equivalent to our Senior Matriculation should not be introduced very soon. Its effect in Arts would be to do away with the large pass classes of the first year, which, as will appear, have almost outgrown the limits of efficiency, though they are divided into groups under different teachers. In 1910-11 the enrolment in the pass classes of the first year in Arts was as follows:—

University College.

Latin	260
English	190
German	145
French	171

University of Toronto.

Mathematics	392
*Physics	118
*Biology	387

Instruction in language and in the laboratory to be effective must be given to small units or groups and not to large classes. The work of the grade of the first year also could be taught equally well by specialists in the high schools, and thereby teachers in the University and its Colleges would be set free from its burden to give more advanced instruction culminating in the post-graduate departments.

If this change were introduced and the present standard of the B.A. degree were maintained, the pass degree could be secured in three years. The degree with honours, however, would as now require four years, but the pass work associated with the honour subjects in the first year having been eliminated, it would be possible to bring into its place the pass work now taken in the second year, and thus the last three years of the course would be devoted almost entirely to honour subjects, and thereby the standard be raised. For both teacher and student this would be a most effective step towards the development of post-graduate study and research.

The introduction of the higher standard in the professional faculties would also bring us more into line with the practice of the best universities of this Continent. Many of the leading universities of the United States, including some of

*Requiring laboratory instruction.

the State Universities, require as a condition of entrance to the medical course either an Arts degree or a two years' college course. As their strictly medical course extends over four years, the combined length of study in the collegiate and professional schools for the medical degree is at least six years. In Ontario the medical course is five years. If therefore we were to demand Senior Matriculation for entrance into Medicine, our degree would be equivalent in the length of time required to that of the better American Institutions. Our method of requiring a good preparatory training in school, to be followed by a well-developed and co-ordinated five years' course in Medicine, would, I believe, afford better educational value than their combined two years of college and four professional years.

The same holds in the Faculty of Applied Science. At present we are teaching elementary Mathematics, French and German, and no English is demanded in the course. Work of this grade belongs to and should have been taken in the high school, where it can be done with the best satisfaction, and the student would thus be set free for his special course of study.

That the introduction of the higher matriculation standard would work to the advantage of the High Schools and the education of this Province also can, I think, be demonstrated. The teachers would be stimulated with a new ambition, and their intellectual efforts maintained at a higher level by the retention of pupils at an age when the effects of their previous work are most evident and at the time of their greatest influence. Moreover, a widely diffused and thorough standard of school education in its higher branches will both directly and indirectly benefit a much larger number of persons throughout the Province than will ever be the case if this grade is left to the University itself. The country requires that there shall be no waste. Our education in its different stages must be suited to the several aims and needs of different types, aptitudes and professions. Those whose bent and qualifications fit them for collegiate and professional work should have the opportunities of attaining these brought as far within their reach as possible. At the same time those whose endowments are unequal to their ambition, should not be left to discover this disappointing fact after they are so far set forth upon their way as to feel in honor bound to go on, or to return at a waste of pains and means. The leaving home for college is a crisis. If possible, the suitability for a professional career should be discovered before that course is entered upon rather than after a first year spent in college. The higher matriculation standard would become a much better means of testing a candidate's aptitudes on the threshold of his proposed career, reducing also at the beginning the peril of waste, and promoting greater efficiency in professional life. Freedom we must give to the student in a University, and he faces his temptations without supervision, but it is surely wise not to force a youth too early into difficult surroundings, nor to tempt him from home and school before he is fairly fortified for his new career. Maturity and intellectual earnestness will also tend to restrain the exaggeration of athletics against which all universities have to be on their guard.

Confirmatory evidence as to the beneficial results likely to follow on the change here proposed may be drawn from the experience of the Universities of Scotland, which offer many points of comparison with our own. A few years ago the standard of matriculation was raised to what had been formerly the requirement for entrance into the second year, and the results are already evident, I am informed, in an improvement in the schools and in the quality of the teaching within the University.

The introduction of this higher minimum for entrance would not, in my judgment, involve any serious dislocation of the present school system of the Province,

inasmuch as the standard would be no higher than that now set for honor Junior Matriculation and Scholarships, or for the entrance into the Faculty of Education. The following returns for the year 1910 deal with Matriculation and Entrance to the Faculty of Education:

1910.	Number.	Junior Matriculation.	Honor Matriculation.	Entrance to Faculty.
Collegiate Institutes	44	1,698	217	545
High Schools	102	1,223	76	399
Continuation Schools	90	325	4	15
Other schools	9	277	28	37

The following figures give the number of schools from which there were candidates who wrote on the Entrance Examination to the Faculty of Education, both its parts being together quite the equivalent of Senior Matriculation:

——	1909	1910	1911
Collegiate Institutes (44 in all):			
Parts I. and II.	42	44	44
High Schools (102 in all):			
Parts I. and II.	46	48	47
Part I. (only)	19	12	7
Part II. (only)	9	3	7
Continuation Schools, etc.:			
Parts I. and II.	3	3	5
Part I. (only)	3	7	4
Part II. (only)	2	2	3

These figures show that in 1911, 41 High Schools did not take up the work of the Upper School course, which is beyond that of Junior Matriculation.

Assuming that without any special effort the schools which now prepare for the entrance to the Faculty of Education could also prepare for Honor Junior Matriculation or Senior Matriculation, it appears that the introduction of this higher standard would affect probably about one-third of the high schools, for we may suppose that lack of pupils rather than inability to prepare them was the cause in some schools of their failure to send up candidates for the higher grade. There remain the Continuation Schools, from which very few pupils come up for the entrance into the Faculty of Education. But out of the 3,500 candidates for Junior Matriculation in 1910 only 325, or less than one-tenth, came from Continuation Schools, which, unless in exceptional circumstances, cannot be expected to prepare for the higher work.

Two questions arise as to the effect of raising the standard. First, while the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools do now prepare a number of pupils for the higher grade, would the new proposal put too heavy a burden upon these schools? Probably the Collegiate Institutes could undertake the work without much additional expense, but a third of the High Schools would find the task tax them somewhat heavily. If, however, time were given for readjustment, it is probable that most of these schools also could without too severe an effort meet the requirements.

The second question concerns the Continuation Schools. What effect will the change have upon them? Undoubtedly they could not meet the situation,

with the result that though now a few candidates enter the University from these schools, the future pupils would have to go elsewhere for at least one year to prepare for the University. But this would not be a disadvantage, for the cost of attendance at a Collegiate Institute or High School would be less than at the University, and in all probability the pupil would receive better individual attention than he would secure in the large university classes. Then it should be borne in mind that the Continuation Schools, when they were first created, were intended to serve as rural high schools and not to prepare for Junior Matriculation. If through a higher matriculation standard the efficiency of the University and of the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools will be greatly improved, will not the resulting educational advantage to the Province far more than offset the privilege, in itself a doubtful privilege, enjoyed by the comparatively few of being prepared as at present in the quite small High Schools and in the Continuation Schools? Undoubtedly our sympathy must go out to the promising pupil in the small High School or rural community, and the State should give every opportunity possible to aspiring ability, but a better opportunity will be afforded to ill-prepared pupils by a year or two in a Collegiate Institute than in the large pass classes of the first year in the University.

To recapitulate, the higher standard would increase the teaching efficiency of the University, it would keep many from entering who now discover in the first year that they have made a mistake, it would reduce the expense of the student's education, and it would raise the quality of the teaching in about one hundred and fifty localities of the Province. If I am correct as to the policy of the University, it becomes merely a question of time as to how soon this change may be effected. Pressure within the University leads us to hope that the schools will soon respond. But until without undue effort they are able to undertake this standard of entrance, it would be unwise for the University to urge it upon the Province, though it is our duty, considering the good of the country as a whole, to bring before the schools with as much emphasis as may be expedient the advantages of such a change as is proposed. In July, 1912, the percentage required for Junior Matriculation will have reached its limit. Is it too much to expect that by 1914 or 1915 we may be able to inaugurate the new scheme? If this be too optimistic, the important point for the University is to state its policy at the earliest possible moment, and to be guided by events as to the most opportune time for carrying it into effect.

I am glad to be able to report that an advance is being made, though not so rapidly as one could wish, in post-graduate work. The requirements for the M.A. degree have been increased, so that now it cannot be obtained without what is equivalent to another year of work. An increasing amount of research is also being done by fellows and instructors, many of them looking forward to the Ph.D. degree. The list of original contributions to science and to the different departments of learning appended to this report, is an evidence that in spite of the pressure of undergraduate instruction, many of the staff have pursued the ideal of investigation, which is essential to the life of a University and almost a necessity for good teaching.

I mention also with satisfaction the establishment by the alumni of the Faculty of Applied Science of two post-graduate fellowships with the object of furthering research in that faculty. A large opportunity to benefit the University is open to benefactors in establishing post-graduate fellowships in the various faculties. Even moderate sums of money could be very profitably used for this purpose.

In the Faculty of Applied Science the most pressing need at present is probably in the Department of Metallurgy. Though the metallurgy of iron and steel is in charge of the Dean and a lecturer, non-ferrous metallurgy, which is very closely related to the mining industry, has had less than its share of attention. The development of metallurgy, which has just been decided upon, should meet with approbation in the Province of Ontario, where in recent years the mineral output has been so rapid, that 40 per cent. of the total yield of the Dominion, now over $105,000,000, comes from this Province.

In September, 1910, the University Schools were opened. These were established for the purpose of affording observation and practice-teaching to the students of the Faculty of Education, and it is hoped that they will prove to be model schools of the best standard in the Province. Only the portion of the proposed plan accommodating boys of the grade of the Collegiate Institute and the three higher forms of the Public Schools has been constructed. The attendance, which reached 375, exceeded expectations; for these a staff of sixteen teachers was provided, part of whose work is devoted to the instruction of students of the Faculty of Education in teaching methods. The reports that have been received of work done in the schools are satisfactory, and it seems to have approved itself to the parents whose boys are in attendance. The number of students in the Faculty of Education is so large that the original plan of the completed public and collegiate schools for both boys and girls should be proceeded with as soon as possible. Meantime, the University is under obligation to the City Board of Education for the privilege of using Ryerson School to supplement practice and observation teaching.

The decision of the Governors to instal an organ in Convocation Hall, the completion of which is expected by next March, emphasises the desirability to which I referred in my last report of establishing a chair of Music. Such a chair might well be provided by some private benefactor of the University.

Also the completion of a wing of the new Museum, part of which is to be devoted to the exhibition of the archæological and industrial material collected with great energy by Mr. Currelly, much of it through the generosity of some public-spirited citizens of Toronto and friends from elsewhere, brings within our view the fact that a department of Fine Arts should find a place before long in the University. Already material for such a department lies at hand, but a teaching staff, which will co-ordinate the material, illustrate the principles, and make the fine arts a truly educative discipline, is required to secure the best results. Such a department would be related on the one hand to Architecture in the Faculty of Applied Science, and on the other hand would be intimately associated with History, Economics and Literature ancient and modern.

The attendance at the Summer Session, the report of which is appended hereto, small as it was before, was less during the last session. The Summer Session was established for the purpose of aiding the teachers of the Province, many of whom have availed themselves of it, and have spoken most favorably of the work they are able to do and the instruction they receive. But, as compared with the attendance at similar schools in the United States, the response has been disappointing. The educational system of the Province is so different from the prevalent type in the United States, that perhaps a similar response cannot in the nature of things be expected, but there are, one would hope, amongst the teachers of this Province, many who have the ambition for self-improvement and advancement in the subjects which may be offered by these courses of the Summer Session. Ambitious and progressive teachers are the hope of the profession. How to serve

them is our problem. The University holds itself ready to offer them the best it has to give in the way of teaching, and will be willing to modify its programme by providing for more advanced work. If School-Boards throughout the Province could be brought to recognize substantially the zeal of those who are at the pains of spending several weeks of the summer in attendance on such classes, they would be repaid in the new stimulus which would soon be apparent in the teaching.

The foundation of the Marfleet Lectureship has been so widely advertised that there is no necessity for further remark than to say that it has been impossible, owing to the limited time at our disposal, to secure a lecturer to inaugurate the course next winter.

I wish to draw attention to the report of Miss Ryley, who was in 1910 appointed Superintendent of the Dining Hall, and whose management has been remarkably successful. We are at the limit of our accommodation, but in view of the generous plans for the new dining-hall in the building which is being erected by the executors of the Massey Estate, it would be unwise to make any addition to our present building.

The plans for this new Students' Building are so far forward that ground is being broken this autumn. They have been drawn on a scale that seems to cover every need that could be reasonably expected in such a building.

From the report of the Physical Director it will be seen that the athletic activities of the University, thanks both to the members of the staff and the students who direct them, are in a thoroughly healthy condition. The successes of the past winter are particularly gratifying because of the spirit that was displayed throughout, and in this connection I may mention with appreciation the work of Mr. Griffith, who at the end of the session left the University.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) R. A. Falconer,
President.

November 9th, 1911.

APPENDIX A.

(1) Report of the Principal of University College.
(2) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
(3) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.
(4) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Forestry.
(5) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Education.
(6) Report of the Librarian.
(7) Reports from Biological Stations.
(8) Statement regarding the Biological Museum.
(9) Statement regarding the Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.
(10) Report on University Extension Work.
(11) Report of the Physical Director.
(12) Report of the Superintendent of the Dining Hall.

(1) Report of the Principal of University College. (Professor Hutton.)

So far as the work of this year is concerned, one or two impressions which I have gathered may be noted.

Returning after a year's absence, I was at once strongly and most favorably impressed with the improvement of the first year; the men preparing for Senior Matriculation and but partially matriculated seemed to be very much fewer than they had been.

Other impressions were perhaps less satisfactory; the congestion of the Main Building struck me with more force than before, owing to the ever increasing size of the classes. I took a second year Latin Class for Professor Fletcher, and though he gave me the smaller half, barely two-fifths perhaps of the class, I had an unwieldy assemblage of sixty students; far too many for a pass Latin lecture.

The congestion is especially apparent in connection with the women; we have 350 women now registered in University College, and they have no rest-room of any sort. I hope when their athletics are transferred to the New Building on Bloor Street, the present athletic room may be turned into a rest-room. I beg also that they be not disturbed in their lunch-room. This room, which is in the basement, has been invaluable, and they cannot do without it. Very large numbers have taken advantage of it, and will need it more and more. I mention this because representations have been made to me that it is proposed to divert it to other purposes. I beg that this be not done; at least until an extension of the Main Building provides a better room for a lunch-room in its place.

I must officially record even at this late hour the calamity experienced by University College in the death at the beginning of the session of Mr. Wilson Tackaberry, of the Greek Department. No more efficient worker ever gave his life and strength and devotion to the teaching of Greek. His lectures were in some subjects unrivalled. For some students he was the best man on the staff. In addition to a rare gift for the teaching of Homer, he was unequalled in the beginners' classes. We recognized, of course, in a measure, at least, his capacity while he was still here, and turned his temporary instructorship into a permanent lectureship; the word, alas ! now rings ironically; his lectureship was fleeting beyond the measure even of human things. We may get good instructors, I trust, to take his place; we can hardly expect at present to replace him completely.

(2) From the Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. (Dr. C. K. Clarke.)

The work of the department has gone on satisfactorily, and while some confusion has resulted from carrying on the four years' course as well as the five years' course, this trouble will end in 1912, when the last of the four years' men will graduate.

The hope that the Ontario Council will modify its curriculum to such an extent that the University will be able to strive for even higher standards than those demanded at present, is expressed by all University men. The idea that the University wishes to destroy the Council has no foundation; in fact, all recognize the necessity of a council of some description, but the University desires an arrangement by which students may be saved a multitude of unnecessary examinations, and get rid of the restrictions which prevent the broad teachings so essential in producing the best type of University graduate.

It is clear that the raising of the matriculation standard has had little or no effect in reducing the numbers of those entering the medical profession. It has been said by some that the raising of the standard has been more apparent than real; in other words, that the men entering the University are not better qualified than their predecessors. The criticism is unjust and not in accordance with our experience. The young men coming to us now are better qualified than was formerly the case.

In view of the fact that a modern scientific training is much more exacting in its demands, and requires a better foundation in the way of education than ever before, it is not unreasonable to hope that the day is coming when nothing less than Senior Matriculation will be demanded of those entering medicine.

The graduating class was abnormally large, as it represented the outgoing of what is practically the last of the fourth year class.

Professor Oldright, identified with University affairs, both in Arts and Medicine, resigned his chair in Hygiene, carrying with him the affection of the whole staff. The other changes are recorded elsewhere.

(3) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science. (Dr. Galbraith.)

The number of regular students in attendance each session since 1905-06 was as follows:—

Session	1906-7	621
"	1907-8	720
"	1908-9	754
"	1909-10	725
"	1910-11	770

The number estimated for 1911-12 is 790. On the whole there has been a decided upward trend. The drop to 725 in 1909-10 was probably due to the increase in fees and to the change from the three years' to the four years' course, which occurred in that session.

It will probably not be long before more space will be required for teaching purposes. The members of the teaching staff should be requested to prepare without delay their probable requirements in the way of additional space, for the inform-

ation of the Board. The architect's plans for new buildings should be prepared as soon as possible in order to be ready when the time comes to build.

I understand that there is a possibility of the Government appointing a Metallurgist, and supplying him with laboratory and other equipment suitable for making such tests and investigations as may seem useful for the development of the mineral resources of the Province. If this be the case I would suggest that arrangements be made whereby the students in Applied Science, and more especially those in the department of Mining Engineering, might take advantage of the Government laboratory to supplement the instruction they receive at present. In other words, a close union between this laboratory and our Faculty would be of service both to the Province and the University.

An option in the fourth year has been arranged in the department of Civil Engineering for students who wish to take up Sanitary Engineering.

I have nothing further to add to my suggestions in last year's report with respect to Ferrous Metallurgy, Ceramics, Highway Engineering and Naval Architecture.

(4) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Forestry. (Dr. B. E. Fernow.)

This Faculty at the beginning of the session 1910-11 had registered 49 students, of whom three withdrew during the first term, leaving the number at the end of the session 46, a net increase over the previous year of 15 per cent.

Of these, four have secured the degree with honours, two having this honour deferred. Five students were enrolled in the six year course, which, therefore, appears to meet a demand.

It is gratifying to note that the graduates found immediately remunerative permanent employment, and all the others with the exception of two or three, have also found suitable summer employment in government surveys and private forestry enterprises, the Canadian Pacific Railroad alone employing ten; a few found employment as fire rangers.

The entrance requirements having been somewhat stiffened, as well as the requirement in term examinations, namely, a pass of at least 50 in every subject being required, it is expected to keep the growth of the Faculty within bounds and in proportion to the call for educated foresters. Such restriction in growth is also desirable on account of the fact that the present quarters serving both this Faculty and the Botanical Department are already outgrown.

The most urgent need is to provide in time for further expansion by accommodation in laboratories and lecture rooms, which are even now over-crowded.

The one important new feature in the curriculum was the introduction of a course in Business Law, running one hour through the session, conducted by Mr. John D. Falconbridge, M.A., Lecturer in the Law School of Ontario. This course was carried on in seminary style with a textbook, and proved most profitable, in stimulating clear thinking, to the students in the third and fourth years. The intention is to repeat the course every alternate year. It was found, however, that there should be at least two hours given to the course, in order to cover the subject more fully.

In the Fall term, Mr. J. F. Lapham, a specialist from the U.S. Bureau of Soils, gave a short course, with practice work, on grading soils to the third and fourth year men, as an introduction to a fuller course, now developed by Dr. Howe.

Instead of the usual spring camp in the woods, the students of the third and fourth year had their practice work at the government nurseries, located at St. Williams, where also waste land planting was studied and practised.

(5) Report of the Dean of the Faculty of Education. (Dr. Pakenham.)

(1) The total enrolment for examination or instruction in the Courses for Teachers' certificates was 251. Of these 103 were graduates in Arts. In the Courses for degrees in Pedagogy 10 additional students were registered, all of whom are graduates in Arts. This gives a total registration of 261, made up of 148 Senior Teachers, 81 graduates from the University of Toronto, and 32 graduates from other British Universities.

It will be noticed that this enrolment shows an increase of 24 over the enrolment of last session, and in particular, that the enrolment of graduates in Arts in the Teachers' Courses shows an increase of 20.

The increase in attendance may be explained, to some extent, perhaps, by the improvement in the equipment and organization of the Faculty of Education. But the chief explanations are increasing salaries of the Ontario Schools and the lure of the West. Ontario now pays the teacher in her Secondary Schools salaries that are attracting English, Scottish, Irish, and American graduates to this Province. On the other hand, the teacher trained in the professional schools of Ontario is eagerly sought—and well treated—by the new Provinces in the West. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of the graduates of this Faculty of Education have taught or are teaching West of Lake Superior.

(2) The outstanding event of the session was the completion and occupation of the new buildings, and the reorganization of the staff. The effect upon the comfort and physical well-being of the teachers-in-training was most marked, and not less marked, it is hoped, will be the effect upon the general efficiency of the Faculty itself.

When the Faculty of Education took possession of its buildings in September, it opened its new practice schools. The University Schools, as practice schools, were an experiment. The conditions that have made them successful elsewhere were not all present in Toronto, and the results of the experiment were awaited with great interest. Those results were quite satisfactory. Built to accommodate comfortably 350 pupils, the Schools have enrolled an average of more than 375, and there is at this date a waiting list of more than three score. It is only just to add that this satisfactory result is due in the main to the able efforts of the headmaster and his staff.

(3) The removal of many hindrances to efficient work in the Faculty of Education does not mean the removal of all hindrances. Some remain, such as large classes, an overworked corps of lecturers, and inadequate accommodations for practice-teaching and physical training. As the removal of these hindrances is involved to some extent in the expansion of the buildings, I reserve further comments for another place.

(6) Report of the Librarian. (H. H. Langton, Esq., M.A.)

The number of bound volumes entered on the accession list during the year ending 30th April is 6,912, and the number of pamphlets 5,503, making total contents of the Library 114,991 bound volumes and 34,732 pamphlets.

The statistics of the use of books by students, as compared with the two previous years, are as follows:—

—	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
No. of day tickets	24,096	25,281	29,703
No. of books taken for the night	9,139	8,916	9,443
Average No. of readers at a time	72	72	74

The above statistics show a marked advance in the number of books used during the year, as compared with the figures for the two previous years. The small increase in the average number of readers does not disclose the equally marked increase in the number of readers during the three latter months of the year, when alone the additional reading-room facilities were available. During those months upwards of 160 readers at one time were counted several times, a number that was beyond the utmost capacity of the former single reading-room. It may also here be noted that the above total of 114,991 volumes in the Library, together with the Goldwin Smith Library bequeathed to the University, could not have been contained in the former stack-room.

The additions to the Library building began to be occupied in July, 1910, when the new office rooms first came into use. Owing to delay at the factory in consequence of a strike, the new metal stack was not erected until September. Consequently, the books could not be moved from the old to the new stack-room until the beginning of October. By the second week in October, however, the Library was open to readers, but only the old reading-room was then ready. Alterations to the old stack-room were made during the autumn and winter, and the women's reading-room, which occupies part of the space of the old stack-room, was opened at the beginning of February. The Faculty reading-room had been in use since the beginning of January. With the exception of the Art Folio Room above the stack-room, for which the cases and cupboards have not yet been supplied, the entire building is now in use.

The necessity of the Library is still an increased staff of clerks. This is felt in two directions, in the cataloguing department and at the delivery desk. The cataloguing staff now consists of three, one of whom is a typewriter. During the past year, practically all the time of these three assistants was occupied in cataloguing the new books and pamphlets as they came in. No advance was made in the subject catalogue, except that the new books were catalogued both by author and subject. About half the old library remains only roughly indexed by subjects. It is evident that at least one additional cataloguer should be appointed at once, in order to make some progress towards completing the subject catalogue. At the delivery desk, it was found that the greater distance between desk and stack-room, the greater extent of the stack-room itself with its increased number of stories, and the increased number of readers, all combined to make the work of obtaining books for readers and of replacing them on the shelves slower than it used to be in the cramped quarters of the former stack-room. During the latter half of the year two clerks had to be employed together to supply readers at the busier hours of the day. Other assistants had to be taken away from their proper duties to make up for this unforeseen demand upon the services of the desk attendants. It is, therefore, recommended that another desk assistant be appointed for the year beginning in October, 1911.

During the course of the year the bequest by the late Goldwin Smith of his library was received. About 9,000 volumes will thus be added to the Library, of

which about 2,000 will be duplicate copies of what the Library already possesses. Owing to the pressure of the regular work, only a small portion of this collection has as yet been unpacked. It is expected that the whole of it will be incorporated in the Library during the course of the summer.

The Canadian Institute, through its executive officers, obtained permission to place in the new stack-room for safe keeping the bound volumes that constitute its library. These volumes, mainly sets of transactions of learned societies, are shelved on the bottom storey of the stack-room and are subject to recall by the Canadian Institute at any time. The University assumes no responsibility in connection with these books, which remain entirely at the Canadian Institute's risk in every respect.

(7) Reports from Biological Stations. (Professor Ramsay Wright.)

(1) *Atlantic Station at St. Andrews, N.B.*

The only member of the staff who visited the St. Andrews Station in the summer of 1910 was Dr. A. G. Huntsman. During his stay in the months of July and August he obtained a large number of specimens of Tunicata, which has enabled him to secure a very complete list of the forms found near St. Andrews. His collection has also been useful from a comparative point of view in his study of the Pacific Coast forms. An elaborate memoir on the latter will shortly be published in the "Contributions to Canadian Biology," issued by the Biological Stations Board, in connection with the Reports of the Marine and Fisheries Department.

(2) *Pacific Station at Nanaimo, B. C.*

No member of the staff was in a position to take advantage of the Nanaimo Station last summer.

(3) *Lake Station on Georgian Bay, Ont.*

At the Lake Station on Georgian Bay, members of the staff and students of the University participated in the work of the laboratory during the summer of 1910 as follows:

Mr. A. D. Robertson, B.A., collection and identification of aquatic mollusca, with study of their distribution; Mr. A. R. Cooper, B.A., study of the life histories of parasites in fresh-water fishes; Mr. E. M. Coatsworth, study of leeches and bryozoans. Dr. A. G. Huntsman was present in the latter part of the season, when he supervised the final work on the mollusca. The travelling expenses of these gentlemen were paid out of the University appropriation for that purpose. The work of the Station was directed by Professor Bensley.

(4) *Co-operation in the Bermuda Biological Station.*

The reorganization of this Station, towards which the University promised to contribute, has not yet been completed. One of our graduates, Mr. E. V. Cowdry, who visited it, has sent for publication in the "University Studies" a valuable account of his researches on the changes of colour in the Octopus.

(8) Statement Regarding the Biological Museum. (Professor Ramsay Wright.)

A considerable number of valuable donations have recently been received by the Museum. Among these the following are especially worthy of mention.

1. A finely-mounted specimen of the fur-seal with young, from the Pribyloff Islands, purchased with the sum of $50.00 given for this purpose by Dr. A. R. Abbott.

2. The Toronto Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario recently handed over its collection to the Museum. It is a valuable addition as it contains many species not already represented in the Museum. It consists of eighteen boxes and twenty drawers, chiefly of Canadian insects.

3. Mr. J. H. Ames, of Toronto, sent us, recently, specimens of the King Humming-bird (Topaza pella.) He has now transferred his valuable collection of Ontario birds, which includes many rare specimens of occasional visitants to the neighborhood of Toronto. The collection is made up of about one hundred mounted specimens and four hundred skins.

4. Another valuable collection of a similar nature, formed by the late Rev. John Doel, has, on the recent death of his widow, come by bequest to the museum. The collection is a large one, including some eighty mounted specimens and contains rarities such as the passenger pigeon, which is supposed now to be extinct.

The foregoing collections will be especially useful when transferred to the new museum, where an effort will no doubt be made to have a large and systematic collection illustrative of the Canadian fauna.

5. Dr. Panton, of Portland, Oregon, who has from time to time sent us interesting specimens from the West Coast, has recently contributed an interesting and representative collection of the basket work of the Pacific Coast Indians, now very difficult to obtain. It is accompanied with other specimens chiefly of an ethnological interest. These will be transferred to the new museum, while certain Natural History specimens such as the skull and antlers of the Indian Sambur Deer will be retained here.

6. One of our graduates, G. W. G. Bligh, engaged in missionary work in Africa, gave a small collection of beetles from Nigeria. Dr. Herriman has contributed some specimens of rare fish, and Mr. R. C. Coleman, fifty-three boxes of insects collected by himself.

Some important gaps in our collections were filled by purchase during the summer; notable among these are:

A fine specimen of the Corsican Wild Sheep, Moufflon, a Chimpanzee, a Giant Ant Eater with its skeleton, a Two-toed Sloth and the largest South American Armadillo.

Mr. Williams has been engaged, as in previous years, in keeping up the catalogue, labelling the specimens in the Museum and arranging the numerous accessions.

(9) Statement Regarding the Museum of Geology and Mineralogy. (Professors Coleman, Parks and Walker.)

The present museum is so congested that it has been impossible to add to the material actually displayed in the cases. A considerable number of specimens have, however, been prepared and stored; these are now ready for exhibition as soon as the much needed space is provided in the new building. Two fine wall specimens have been mounted, and, through the co-operation of the late M. T. Culbert, B.A.Sc., of Cobalt, a series of large and very valuable specimens illustrating the silver-cobalt ores of that region have been obtained. With the exception of a fine example from the Trethewey Silver-Cobalt Mine, this material has not yet been received, but a large part of it is in the hands of Mr. R. H. James, of the O'Brien Mine, who is preparing to ship it at an early date.

Besides the inadequate space for display, the departments are entirely without facilities for unpacking, handling or storing large and heavy specimens.

The more important acquisitions during the past year are as follows:

Geology:—

By donation.—A splendid specimen of the extinct reptile, *Platecarpus coryphaeus,* Cope—Sir Edmund Walker, Sir Donald Mann, Sir L. Melvin Jones, Sir Henry Pellatt, F. B. Robins, H. L. Kerr, W. J. Blair, J. McKinnon, R. A. Smith, Miller Lash. A large collection of Devonian fossils from Paffrath, Germany—Sir Edmund Walker.

Collection of fossils from Amhertsburg—Rev. Thomas Nattress.

Large collection of Devonian fossils from Thedford, Ont., and other palæontological material—By bequest of the late Rev. Hector Currie, Thedford, Ont.

Large specimen of silver—Trethewey Silver-Cobalt Mine.

Six large cubes of marble—The Vermont Marble Co.

Polished cube of granite—Boultwell, Milne & Varnum, Barre, Vt.

Several small donations from students and others.

By purchase.—The whole of the palæontological appropriation was expended for rare Arthropoda from Europe.

The appropriation for Economic Geology was devoted to the acquisition of specimens illustrating vein structure and ore deposition.

Model of the Cobalt Camp.

By exchange.—Illinois fossils—Streator township High School.

By collection.—Fossil leaves from Spitzbergen—Professor Coleman.

Chazy and Beekmantown fossils from Ontario—Mr. Townsend.

Hamilton fossils from Ontario, and material for class demonstration from different parts of Ontario—Mr. Townsend.

Ontario building stones—Professor Parks.

Mineralogy:—

By donation.—Polished specimens of Cobalt ores—Sir Edmund Walker.

Silver-cobalt ores—The late M. T. Culbert, B.A.Sc.

Sphalerite from Bruce Mines—J. B. Ferguson, Esq.

Copper ores from Greenwood, B.C.—D. B. Cole, Esq.

Pyrrhotite and pentlandite from Sudbury, Ont.—R. R. Rose, B.A.Sc.

Niccolite from Cobalt, Ont.—B. Neilly, B.A.Sc.

Large block of halite—Sterling Salt Co., Cuylerville, N.Y.

By exchange.—A fine series from New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Otto F. Pfordte, M. E., Rutherford, N.J.

Tungsten ores from the United States Geological Survey—Frank H. Hess, U. S. Geological Survey.

By purchase.—A splendid collection of tourmaline from Templeton, P. Q., and also many new or rare minerals for the show cases of the museum.

By collection.—During the summer of 1910, Mr. W. F. Green, B.A., of the University staff, collected extensively in northern and eastern Ontario and secured a large amount of material which is of great value for the museum, class work and exchange.

(10) Report of the Secretary of the University Extension Committee. (Dr. A. H. Abbott.)

The University Extension Committee has under its jurisdiction three departments of work—*Local Lectures, Special Courses for Teachers,* and the *Summer Session.*

During the winter, courses of lectures were arranged at seventeen different local centres, by twenty-five different organizations. At these, eighty-two lectures were delivered by twenty-three different lecturers. The lectures arranged for through this office do not represent all the lectures given by the members of the staff, as many such are arranged privately.

As was pointed out last year, the number of these Local Lectures might, we believe, be greatly increased, if definite steps were taken, not merely to advertise them but, to a certain extent, to assist by advice in the arrangement of courses at different places easily accessible from Toronto. We hesitate, however, to attempt any extension of this particular work, because so many of the lecturers are already called upon for more work than most of them are able to undertake. A comparative table of the lectures given during the last three years shows the following:

Year.	No. lectures given.	No. local centres.
1908-9	59	20
1909-10	82	17
1910-11	88 (arranged) 17 (being arranged) 105 (total)	15

This table reveals the somewhat interesting fact that, while the number of lectures has been increasing, the number of organizations arranging for these lectures has been decreasing, which indicates that longer courses are being arranged for now than formerly. Although nothing like a crisis has been reached in connection with Local Lectures, it is probably not too early to draw the attention of the authorities of the University to the fact that a comparatively small percentage of the members of the staff is doing a comparatively large amount of outside lecturing, for which they receive no remuneration.

Special Courses for Teachers. During the academic year 1909-10, Special Courses were arranged for teachers in the Faculty of Arts, in the following subjects:

English (17).
French (11).
History (6).
History of Philosophy (5).
German (5).

The total registration of teachers was twenty-six; the number attending each Course is indicated above by the numbers in brackets.

The attendance on these courses for teachers is disappointingly small, considering the number of teachers in the city public schools. The number taking such work, however, in the University of Toronto does not by any means represent those on the staff of the public schools who are proceeding toward the Bachelor's degree. The extra-mural courses of Queen's University continue to attract a con-

siderable number of the men, in particular; and the fact that seniority, rather than academic standing, is regarded by the Board of Education in making appointments, has doubtless also much to do with the apparent lack of interest.

Summer Session. As in the previous year, announcements of the Summer Session were sent to the teachers of the Province, enclosing an addressed card asking for information about the Summer Session. From these announcements, two hundred and five replies were received asking for information. To those sending in these cards, calendars of the Summer Session were sent.

The courses offered were:

Faculty of Arts.

Latin, First and Second Year General Course.
English, First and Second Year General and Special Course.
German, First and Second Year General and Special Course.
Psychology, Second Year General Course.
Mathematics, First Year General Course.
Chemistry, First Year General Course, or half of the First Year Special Course.
Mineralogy, A Special Course.

Faculty of Education.

Seminar in Philosophy for candidates for degrees.
History of Education and Educational Systems, Principles of Education, General Methods, Psychology.
Elementary Science.
Art, Elementary and Advanced.
Physical Training.

Of these courses the following were applied for by a sufficient number to warrant them being given. The number in brackets indicate in each case the actual attendance:

Faculty of Arts.

Latin, First Year General Course (5).
English, First and Second Year General Course (13).
English, First and Second Year Special Course (7).
German, First Year General Course (5). First Year Special Course (5).
Mathematics, First Year General Course (4).
Chemistry, Second Year General Course, or half of First Year Special Course (11).
Mineralogy, A Special Course (9).

Faculty of Education.

Seminar in Philosophy (11).
Elementary Science (30).
Art, Elementary and Advanced Courses (70).
Physical Training (14).

From this table it will appear that, although a sufficient number had applied for lectures in First Year Mathematics to warrant the Course being given, but four actually presented themselves at the Summer Session.

The total attendance at the Summer Session was 143. Thirty-seven of these were in the Faculty of Arts, and 109 in the Faculty of Education. The discrepancy in the totals is explained by the fact that three registered in both Arts and Education. As compared with the former session, this result is a disappointment, as will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Total Registration.	Arts.	Education.
1909	164	68	103
1910	143	37	109

Part of the decrease in the attendance in the Faculty of Arts is to be explained on the basis of the number of courses which we were able to give, as compared with the former year. The following table shows this:

Year.	Subjects Given.	Courses Given.
1909	7	1
1910	6	8

We had a sufficient number of applicants to warrant courses in French being given; but no courses in French had been offered in the calendar and it was practically impossible to secure an instructor, as the staff in French had been called upon for services during the previous summer. While, therefore, there was a decrease in attendance of thirty-one in the Faculty of Arts, it does not necessarily indicate a proportionate decrease in the interest on the part of the teachers in the Summer Session, as will be seen, among other things, from the fact that the number of inquiries, as well as the number of applications, was approximately the same this year as the former year.

Courses in Elementary Science and Art in the Faculty of Education were given as formerly with the co-operation of the Minister of Education. The Department of Education defrayed the expense in connection with these courses, having placed $625 at the disposal of the University, to provide instructors and class-room material.

A series of evening lectures was given during the Summer Session as follows:

July 19.—"Michael Angelo and the Sistine Chapel." Professor A. H. Young.

July 22.—"The Great Epochs of French Art." Professor J. Squair.

July 26.—"The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters." Professor J. H. Cameron.

July 29.—"George Eliot." Professor G. S. Stevenson.

The average attendance at these lectures was about four hundred. It will be noticed from the titles of the course that three out of the four lectures dealt with periods in the history of Art. The lectures were arranged in this way, partly on the suggestion of the Superintendent of Education, who wished to have the students in Art receive instruction in the History of Art, if this were at all possible.

For the accommodation of those attending the Summer Session, as well as for the examiners at the Department of Education, the Men's Residences and the

Dining Hall were opened. Board and lodging were supplied at the rate of $5 a week. Thirty-three men secured lodging in South Hall, and eight in East Hall during the session.

(11) Report of the Physical Director. (Dr. Jas. W. Barton.)

The work of the Physical Department for the past year has been larger than ever before. The number of students actually engaged in taking some form of exercise is growing in a most satisfactory manner.

As mentioned in previous reports, however, the weakness of our work is ever present with me when I see the large number of students indulging in no form of exercise whatever—and a large percentage of this number in dire need of some form of physical training.

Our teams have been uniformly successful in their Inter-collegiate contests. An enumeration of their successes is important in that it shows the calibre of our men.

In Rugby we won the Senior and Junior Inter-collegiate Championships, and were runners-up for the Intermediate. We also won the Grey Cup, emblematic of the Senior Championship of the Dominion of Canada.

In Association Football we won the Inter-collegiate Championship, and also the Caledonia Cup, emblematic of the Championship of Ontario.

Our Track Team again won the Inter-collegiate track meet for the fourth successive year.

Our Hockey Teams won the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Inter-collegiate Championships.

Our Basket Ball Team won the Inter-collegiate Championship.

Our Lacrosse team again won the American Inter-collegiate Championship.

Our Tennis and Swimming Teams were defeated by McGill in the Inter-collegiate Championships.

The above record is most satisfactory, but even more satisfactory was the number of students engaged in our Inter-faculty contests. In Rugby, Hockey, Soccer, Track, and Basket Ball, we have the Inter-faculty contests, with about a dozen teams in each service. These domestic League contests bring out a great number of students, as members of the Varsity First and Varsity Second Teams are not eligible to play with these teams. Any Faculty Team is only too willing to give up any best player if he be considered good enough to make a place on the University Team.

Our indoor work has been larger than ever, but hardly as satisfactory to the Physical Director as that of the previous year. This is due to a number of causes. The entertainments interfered, as usual, but the fact that Sergeant Williams, the Instructor, was not well for a considerable part of the season, and that I was away inspecting other Physical Departments, contributed in the main to the deficiency in supervision this year.

The Swimming, under Mr. Corsan, has had a good year. Four Meets gave plenty of scope for competition. The main work, the teaching of students to swim, and the instruction in life-saving methods, was carried out in a most thorough manner. You will be pleased to learn that we have again broken our record in the number of awards for proficiency in life-saving methods. Our previous record of twenty-five was the largest number ever passed by any Institution in Canada. This year we have secured thirty-six.

The Physical examinations have been carried on as in previous years and have

given complete satisfaction to the Physical Director. The work has not only been put on a safe basis but the examination has enlisted the co-operation of the student in eighty-five per cent. of the cases examined.

With the new Grand Stand and Athletic Field under course of construction, and a new Gymnasium not now far distant, we are looknig for a more complete work in the near future.

(12) Report of the Superintendent of the Dining Hall. (Miss V. M. Ryley.)

In submitting my report I am glad to be able to state that during the session 1910-11, we have had the most successful year since the Dining Hall has been under University control. We have served over 7,500 meals more than during the entire season last year, or an average increase since Christmas of about 100 meals on five days of the week more than last year. During March 19,850 meals were served, an average of 640 per day, including Saturdays and Sundays, on which the average falls to 50 per cent. less than on other days. On several days the attendance has been over 760.

A three-course meal is served in every case, and the best meats, butter, milk, eggs, bread, etc., and everything in the food line of the highest quality of its kind are supplied.

The income has covered all current expenditures. This was only possible on account of the large numbers in attendance, food and service having both cost more than previously.

The Dining Hall is decidedly overcrowded. We have appropriated half the Women's Dining Hall for men, and still quite frequently at luncheon cannot accommodate all. We are greatly in need of more equipment, which will facilitate service and save labor. Often in the Men's Dining Hall we serve at lunch over 300 in one and one-half hours, or almost three times the capacity of the hall, which necessitates very rapid service.

APPENDIX B.

(1) Enrolment in the Colleges.
(2) Enrolment in University Subjects.
(3) Registration in Courses in the Faculty of Arts.
(4) Registration of Women Students.

(1) ENROLMENT IN THE COLLEGES.

The students in University College were enrolled as follows:

——	Greek.	Latin.	Ancient History	English.	German.	French.	Orientals.	Ethics.
First Year—								
Pass	42	260	89	190	145	171	96	... ...
Honours	25	44	82	132	70	108	... ...	... ...
Second Year—								
Pass	24	144	...	210	77	118	71	...
Honours	16	14	60	61	62	57	3	... ...
Third Year—								
Pass	4	70	...	163	42	47	70	82
Honours	12	9	15	36	35	38	8	16
Fourth Year—								
Pass	5	56	...	120	41	49	29	54
Honours	11	12	19	40	22	27	...	10
Totals—								
Pass	75	530	89	683	305	385	266	136
Honours	64	79	176	269	195	230	11	26

The students in Victoria College were enrolled as follows:

——	Greek.	Latin.	Ancient History	English.	German.	French.	Orientals.	Ethics.
First Year—								
Pass	18	95	50	90	56	60	36	... ...
Honours	8	15	23	39	25	31	...	...
Second Year—								
Pass	18	72	...	75	32	58	25	...
Honours	8	7	16	35	27	28	6	...
Third Year—								
Pass	2	41	...	51	12	16	11	45
Honours	1	1	1	18	13	16	7	13
Fourth Year—								
Pass	...	10	...	*71	10	11	5	4
Honours	8	8	8	13	12	13	...	18
Totals—								
Pass	38	218	50	287	110	145	77	49
Honours	25	37	48	105	77	88	13	31

*Including 13 honour students.

The students in Trinity College were enrolled as follows:

——	Greek.	Latin.	Ancient History	English.	German.	French.	Orientals.	Ethics.
First Year—								
Pass	14	32	7	24	7	20	6	.....
Honours	6	6	15	19	16	14	.....	.....
Second Year—								
Pass	12	34	4	25	10	18	7	.....
Honours	4	3	5	9	7	7	1	.....
Third Year—								
Pass	3	15	.....	15	5	8	2	14
Honours	3	3	3	9	8	7	.....	1
Fourth Year—								
Pass	3	10	.....	11	7	10	.....	10
Honours	2	2	1	10	8	8	.....	1

The students in St. Michael's College were enrolled as follows:

——	Latin.	Ancient History.	English.	French.	Philosophy.	Ethics.
First Year	19	19	19	14	.....	.....
Second Year	10	.....	10	10	10	.....
Third Year	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Fourth Year	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6

(2) Enrolment in University Subjects.

The following tables exhibit the numbers attending lectures in University subjects, together with the numbers of those taking the practical work in the laboratories:

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

——		Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.
Faculty of Arts—				
First Year		392	.....	40
Second Year		.....	.....	101
Third Year		.....	.....	24
Fourth Year		67	.....	25
Faculty of Applied Science—				
First Year		.....	276	.....
Second Year		.....	.....	164
Total	1,089	459	276	354

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

——	Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—				
First Year	118	.....	114	218
Second Year	.....	.....	119	57
Third Year	61	.....	22	22
Fourth Year	.....	.....	11	9
Occasional	.....	.....	2	1
Ph.D.	.....	5	.....	5
Faculty of Medicine—				
First Year	.....	98	.....	98
Department of Dentistry	55	.....	.....	51
Faculty of Forestry—				
First Year	6	.....	.....	5
Faculty of Household Science:				
First Year	.....	19	.....	.....
Total 630	240	122	268	466

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

——	Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—				
First Year	387	.....	59	59
Second Year	.....	.....	16	16
Third Year	.....	.....	9	9
Fourth Year	.....	.....	4	4
Graduate Students	.....	.....	7	7
Faculty of Medicine—				
First Year	.....	102	.....	102
Second Year	.....	97	.....	97
Faculty of Household Science—				
First Year	.....	.....	13	13
Second Year	.....	.....	10	10
Faculty of Applied Science—				
First Year	.....	.....	.....	8
Third Year	.....	.....	.....	8
Fourth Year	.....	.....	.....	1
Faculty of Forestry—				
First Year	.....	.....	15	15
Second Year	.....	.....	16	16
Third Year	.....	.....	15	15
Fourth Year	.....	.....	4	4
Ontario Veterinary College Students in Botany	.....	.....	.....	90
Total 754	387	199	168	474

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY.

—		Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—				
Second Year		.....	10	.....
Third Year		.....	29	29
Fourth Year		.....	32	32
Faculty of Medicine—				
Second Year		96	.....	96
Third Year		70	.....	70
Faculty of Household Science—				
Senior Normals		.....	29	29
Junior Normals		.....	16	16
Occasional		.....	3	1
Veterinary Students		97	.....	.....
Total	382	263	119	273

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

		Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—					
First Year		12	.....	108	120
Second Year		27	.....	54	80
Third Year		11	.....	15	16
Fourth Year		.....	.....	4	4
Occasional Students		1	.....	.....	3
Graduate Students		.....	.....	.....	7
Faculty of Medicine—					
First Year		.....	96	.....	96
Faculty of Forestry—					
Third Year		5	.....	.....	5
Faculty of Household Science—					
First Year		.....	20	.....	20
Faculty of Applied Science—					
Second Year		.....	7	.....	.....
Third Year		.....	10	.....	.....
Veterinary Students		.....	87	.....	87
Total	457	56	220	181	438

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

——		Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—					
Second Year		172	.....	25	149
Third Year		.....	.....	5	5
Fourth Year		.....	.....	1	1
Faculty of Forestry—					
Second Year		.....	.....	12	12
Third Year		.....	.....	8	.....
Faculty of Applied Science—					
Second Year		.....	23	.....	.....
Third Year		.....	114	.....	26
Fourth Year		.....	19	.....	.....
Total	379	172	156	51	193

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

——		Pass.	Pass and Honours.	Honours.	Laboratory.
Faculty of Arts—					
Second Year		172	.....	22	142
Third Year		1	.....	14	15
Fourth Year		.....	.....	5	5
Graduate Students		.....	.....	2	2
Faculty of Education		2	.....	.....	2
Faculty of Forestry—					
Second Year		.....	16	.....	16
Third Year		.....	6	.....	6
Faculty of Applied Science—					
First Year		.....	8	.....	8
Second Year		.....	99	.....	99
Third Year		.....	35	.....	35
Fourth Year		.....	19	.....	19
Total	401	175	183	43	349

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

	History of Philosophy.		Psychology.		Logic.		Metaphysics.		Ethics.	
	Pass.	Hon-ours.	Pass.	Hon-ours.	Pass.	Hon-ours.	Pass.	Hon-ours.	Pass.	Hon-ours.
Second Year—										
Dept. of Philosophy	33	33	27	27	.....	....	.....	41	.....	.....
Dept. of Political Science	6	.....	48	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Honour Depts....	1	.....	41	....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
General Course	16	.. ...	82	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occasional	21	.....	20	.....	17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Third Year—										
Dept. of Philosophy....	30	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	16	16
Dept. of Political Science	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Other Honour Depts....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
General Course	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Occasional	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	14
Fourth Year—										
Dept. of Philosophy....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	8	8
Other Honour Depts....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Course	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Occasional	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	19
Graduate Students.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	107	99	218	89	42	55	.....	104	195	65

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

	Pass.	Honours.
Faculty of Arts—		
Second Year	.....	58
Third Year	57	47
Fourth Year	72	44
Department of History	.....	6
Department of Philosophy.....	33	.....
Commercial Course:		
First Year.....	.....	24
Second Year	.....	10
Post-Graduate Students	.....	5
Occasionals	1	7
Faculty of Forestry—		
Second Year	9	.....
Faculty of Education	1	.....
	173	201

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY.

	Pass.	Honours.
First Year	.....	7
Second Year	90	112
Third Year.	92	70
Fourth Year	108	71
Total	290	260

DEPARTMENT OF ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

	Italian		Spanish.	
	Pass.	Honours.	Pass.	Honours.
First Year	15	76	31	28
Second Year	.....	49	18	8
Third Year	.....	20	7	6
Fourth Year	.....	16	2	3
Graduate Students	.....	1	1	.....
Total	15	162	59	45

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Arts Students proceeding to a degree	35
Faculty of Education Students	109
Normal Students	45
Occasionals	56
	245

(3) Registration in Courses in the Faculty of Arts, 1910-1911.

Courses.	First Year.			Second Year.			Third Year.			Fourth Year.			Total.	M.A.	Ph.D.
	U.C.	V.C.	T.C.	U.C.	V.C.	T.C.	U.C.	V.C.	T.C.	U.C.	V.C.	T.C.			
General Course	118	77	18	64	25	20	52	24	11	57	15	10	491	...	..
Classics	14	7	4	10	4	2	6	1	2	6	8	1	65	8	..
Greek and Hebrew	1	....	....	2	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	..
Orientals	....	....	....	1	6	....	6	7	....	....	....	....	20	9	2
Eng. and Hist. (Class.)	16	5	5	10	7	1	6	1	1	8	1	1	62	2	..
Moderns	43	19	8	25	16	5	15	11	6	14	12	6	180	41	1
Eng. and Hist. (Mod.)	22	11	8	21	16	1	22	6	2	15	2	5	131	...	..
Political Science	40	3	3	40	12	2	32	13	3	36	7	....	191	4	2
Modern History	5	2	3	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	17	5	..
Commerce and Finance	16	5	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	...	..
Philosophy	....	....	....	25	12	2	18	13	1	8	19	1	99	21	3
Philosophy (St. Michael's)	....	....	....	8	....	....	7	....	....	6	....	....	21	...	..
Math. and Phys.	28	9	2	18	5	....	11	1	1	22	3	....	100	5	1
Nat. and Phy. Sc.	45	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	...	..
Physics	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	6	...	5
Biology	....	....	....	6	3	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	15	4	3
Chemistry and Mineral. I.	....	....	....	9	1	1	6	3	1	3	1	1	26	1	1
Geology and Mineralogy	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	8	...	..
Biol. and Phys. Science	....	....	....	2	3	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	12	...	..
Physiol. and Bioch. Sc.	....	....	....	6	10	....	7	2	1	12	11	1	50	...	..
Household Science	4	5	....	8	2	....	6	4	....	1	4	....	34	...	..
Physiol. and House Sc.	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	..
Arts and Forestry	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	...	..
Chemistry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	11
Mineralogy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	2
Geology	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1
Physiology	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	..
Total of courses taken.	352	160	53	271	127	36	209	90	29	198	83	27	1,635	...	..
Total of students regist'd	337	151	41	248	119	36	194	88	27	187	79	23	.....	111	31

(4) Registration of Women Students.

The women students registered in University College took the following courses:

Courses.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
General Course	25	28	30	25
Classics	1	1	1	1
English and History (Cl.)	1	.....	2	1
Classics and English and History	5	1	.....	.....
Moderns	33	19	13	11
English and History (Mods.)	15	20	14	11
Moderns and English and History	4	.....	1	.....
Modern History	.....	1	.....	.....
Philosophy	.....	.....	1	.....
Mathematics and Physics	4	5	1	7
Natural and Physical Sciences	4	.....	.....	.....
Biology	.....	.....	1	.....
Physics	.....	1	.....	2
Household Sciences	6	8	6	1
Totals	98	84	70	59

The women students registered in Victoria College took the following courses:

Courses.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
General Course	16	10	12	5
Moderns and English and History	17	23	16	11
Classics and English and History	.....	2	.....	2
Philosophy	.....	.....	.....	1
Mathematics and Physics	1	2	1	.....
Natural and Physical Sciences	.....	2	1	.....
Household Science	4	2	4	4
Modern History	2	.....	.....	.....
	40	41	34	23

Total	138
Graduates	7
Occasional	12
	157

The women students registered in Trinity College took the following courses:

Courses.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
General Course	4	5	6	6
Modern Languages	†7	‡5	*6	**5
English and History (Mod.)	5	1	2	***4
English and History (Cl.)	.....	.....	.....	1
Modern History	3	.....	.....	.....
Classics	1	.....	1	.....
Mathematics and Physics	.....	.....	1	.....
Chemistry and Mineralogy	.....	.....	1	.....
Total number of students	17	11	16	14

† Three of these students are also included in another course.

‡ These students are all taking both Teutonic and Romance Languages.

* Four of these students are taking both Teutonic and Romance Languages. One of them is also included in another course.

** Three of these students are taking both Teutonic and Romance Languages.

*** Two of these students are also included in another course.

The women in the Faculty of Medicine were enrolled as follows:

First Year	1
Second Year	3
Third Year	3
Fourth Year	4
	11

The women in the Faculty of Household Science took the following courses:

Junior Normal	16
Senior Normal	29
Occasional	56
	101

The women in the Faculty of Education took the following courses:

Advanced Course	58
General Course	102
Special	1
	161

APPENDIX C.

Results of Examinations.

(1) Faculty of Arts.
(2) Faculty of Medicine.
(3) Faculty of Applied Science.
(4) Faculty of Forestry.
(5) Faculty of Education.
(6) Faculty of Household Science.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN MAY, 1911.

(1) Faculty of Arts.

Senior Matriculation.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vic. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course	....	36	23	7	66	24	24	18	....	....	....	....	....	23
Supplementals	....	15	5	6	26	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Eng. and Hist. (Cl.)	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
Eng. and Hist Mod.)	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Political Science	....	3	....	....	3	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1
Modern History	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce and Finance	....	3	1	....	4	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nat. and Phys. Sc	....	5	1	....	6	....	2	4	....	....	....	2	....	2
Occasionals	10	1	....	....	11	8	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' Course	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	13	64	30	16	123	52	44	27	4	....	....	2	1	28

First Year.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vic. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.
General Course	....	74	44	11	129	58	48	23	....	....	....	....	....
Supplementals	....	34	14	2	50	28	22	....	....	....	....	....	....
Classics	....	10	7	4	21	20	1	....	2	....	....	1	....
Greek and Hebrew	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eng. and Hist. (Class.)	....	15	4	4	23	20	3	....	4	....	....	1	....
Moderns	....	39	17	6	62	44	14	4	7	....	1	....	3
Eng. and Hist. (Mod.)	....	18	4	4	26	20	5	1	6	....	1	....	1
Political Science	....	26	2	3	21	19	7	5	14	....	....	....	....
Commerce and Finance	....	10	3	....	13	5	3	5	1	....	....	1	....
Modern History	....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....
Mathematics and Physics	....	24	7	1	32	13	13	6	3	....	....	1	....
Natural Sciences	....	40	8	2	50	21	16	13	3	1	....	5	1
Household Science	....	4	5	....	9	5	4	....	1	1	2	2	1
Arts and Forestry	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Occasionals	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' Course	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1	296	119	40	456	257	138	59	42	2	4	11	6

Second Year.

Courses.	University.	Univ. Coll.	Vic. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	St. Michael's College.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course	....	48	25	18	....	91	28	39	24	....	....	....	....	....	18
Supplementals	....	27	15	5	....	47	24	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Classics	....	8	4	2	....	14	10	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Greek and History	....	2	1	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orientals	....	1	6	....	....	7	6	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Eng. and History (Classics)	....	9	7	1	....	17	15	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Moderns	....	26	16	5	....	47	27	18	2	6	1	3	1	1	1
Eng. and History (Mod.)	....	7	3	....	....	10	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Political Science	....	36	12	2	....	50	14	26	10	7	....	1	4	7	3
Modern History	....	3	1	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Commerce and Finance	....	9	1	....	....	10	8	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	1
Philosophy	....	18	12	2	11	43	28	12	3	....	....	1	9	2	10
Mathematics and Physics	....	17	5	....	....	22	19	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	1
Physics	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Biol. and Phys. Sciences	....	2	2	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Physio. and Biochem. Sc	....	6	10	....	....	16	13	3	....	....	....	1	2	1	3
Biology	....	4	2	....	....	6	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Geology and Mineralogy	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Chem. and Mineralogy	....	8	1	1	....	10	6	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....
Household Science	....	7	2	....	....	9	7	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
Arts and Forestry	....	3	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Occasionals	15	1	....	....	....	16	11	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' Course	6	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	21	245	126	37	11	440	245	144	51	15	3	10	25	13	47

Third Year.

Courses.	Univ. Coll.	Vic. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	St. Michael's College.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transfer'd.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Debarred.
General Course	52	24	10	....	86	47	36	3	....	....	....	....	....	24
Supplementals	19	7	3	....	29	20	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Classics	6	1	2	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greek and Hebrew	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Orientals	6	7	....	....	13	12	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	5
Eng. and History (Classics)	6	....	1	....	7	5	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Moderns	14	11	6	....	31	27	4	....	3	1	2	....	....	....
Eng. and History (Mod.)	22	6	2	....	30	27	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	....
Political Science	29	13	3	....	45	38	7	....	4	....	10	1	1	5
Modern History	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philosophy	16	13	1	8	38	32	3	3	....	....	1	3	4	4
Mathematics and Physics	9	1	1	....	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physics	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Biology	1	3	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bio. and Phys. Sciences	5	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Phys. and Biochem. Sc	7	2	1	....	10	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chem. and Min. Div. I	6	3	1	....	10	9	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....
Chem. and Min., Div. II	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Geology and Mineralogy	4	1	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Household Science	5	4	....	....	9	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physio. and H. Science	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arts and Forestry	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Occasionals	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' Course	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	214	96	31	8	349	274	67	8	12	3	19	5	5	40

Fourth Year.

Courses.	Univ. Coll.	Vic. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	St. Michael's College.	Totals.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.	Transferred.	Aegrotat.	B. L.	Deferred.	Def. B. L.	Pass. Deg.
General Course	56	16	11	....	83	62	21	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Classics	6	8	1	....	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greek and Hebrew	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orientals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
English and History(Class.).	8	1	1	....	10	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Moderns	13	12	6	....	31	31	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
English and History (Mod.).	15	2	5	....	22	22	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1
Political Science	36	6	....	....	42	41	1	....	....	....	8	....	....	2
Modern History	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Philosophy	8	19	1	6	34	33	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	2
Mathem. and Physics — Mathematics	17	1	....	....	18	18	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Physics	2	1	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Astron. and Phys.	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physics	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Biology	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bio. and Phys. Sciences	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physio. and Biochem. Sc.	12	10	1	....	23	22	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chem. and Mineral'y, I.	3	1	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chem. and Mineral'y, II.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Geology and Mineralogy	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Household Science	1	4	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Occasionals	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teachers' Course	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	186	81	27	6	300	275	25	....	....	2	16	....	....	8

(2) Faculty of Medicine.

	Passed with Honours.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.
First Year	2	51	32	14
Second Year	2	75	16	5
Third Year	.....	60	18	5
Fourth Year	41	105	44	7

(3) Faculty of Applied Science.

	Passed with Honours.	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.
First Year:				
Civil Engineering	45	96	36	14
Mining Engineering	8	26	13	8
Mechanical Engineering	8	18	9	9
Architecture	.....	6	4	2
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	3	6	3	1
Chemical Engineering	5	5	.....	1
Electrical Engineering	24	52	23	11
Second Year:				
Civil Engineering	22	59	24	11
Mining Engineering	3	15	8	2
Mechanical Engineering	5	19	8	1
Architecture	2	7	2	.....
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	.....	4	2	1
Chemical Engineering	1	3	2	.....
Electrical Engineering	13	32	6	1
Third Year:				
Civil Engineering	25	73	21	5
Mining Engineering	6	21	5	1
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	22	72	26	3
Architecture	4	5	.....	.....
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	5	8	1	.....
Chemical Engineering	1	2	1	.....
Fourth Year	33	124	5	.....

(4) Faculty of Forestry.

	Passed with Honours.	Honours Deferred.	Failed.
First Year	1	4	4
Second Year	5	4	2
Third Year	8	4	1
Fourth Year	4	3	.....
Special	.....	2	3
	18	17	10

(5) Faculty of Education.

	Passed with Honours.	Passed.	Failed.
General Course	17	142	.....
Advanced Course	7	55	.....
*Specialists	.....	27	.....
B. Pæd	.....	1	.....
D. Pæd	.....	2	.....
Number who failed in whole or part	.....	.....	39

* Many of these are included among those who passed in the General or Advanced Courses.

(6) Faculty of Household Science.

——	Passed.	Starred.	Failed.
First Year, Normal Class	13	2	1
Second Year, Normal Class	26	1	1
Occasional Students	4	.....	.....

APPENDIX D.

Geographical Distribution of Students.

The geographical distribution of the students is as follows:

FACULTY OF ARTS.

——	University of Toronto.	University College.	Victoria College.	Trinity College.	St. Michael's College.	Total.
Ontario: (1) Province	253	502	295	97	30	1,177
(2) Toronto	164	424	104	19	12	723
Nova Scotia	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
New Brunswick	2	5	1	.....	.....	8
Prince Edward Island	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Quebec	9	2	5	1	.....	17
Manitoba	21	12	3	1	.....	37
Saskatchewan	21	37	31	.....	.....	89
Alberta	6	33	21	3	.....	63
British Columbia	7	13	30	3	.....	53
United States	72	17	3	9	4	105
Elsewhere	18	38	23	7	.....	86
Totals	576	1,086	516	140	46	2,364

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Ontario:	
(1) Province	310
(2) Toronto	118
Nova Scotia	5
Quebec	3
Manitoba	5
Saskatchewan	26
Alberta	14
British Columbia	17
United States	6
Newfoundland	2
England	2
South Africa	1
British West Indies	2

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Ontario:	
(1) Province	369
(2) Toronto	284
Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	1
Quebec	2
Manitoba	15
Saskatchewan	14
Alberta	19
British Columbia	23
Foreign Countries	49

FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

Ontario:	
(1) Province	218
(2) Toronto	39
Quebec	1
Manitoba	1
Saskatchewan	2
British Columbia	1

FACULTY OF FORESTRY.

Ontario:	
(1) Province	14
(2) Toronto	20
Nova Scotia	2
New Brunswick	3
Quebec	2
Alberta	1
British Columbia	1
United States	3
Totals	46

FACULTY OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

	Senior Normals.	Junior Normals.	Occasionals.	Total.
Ontario:				
(1) Province	13	3	11	27
(2) Toronto	6	9	43	58
Nova Scotia	3	1	.....	4
New Brunswick	2	.....	.....	2
Prince Edward Island	1	.....	.....	1
Quebec	1	.....	.....	1
Manitoba	.....	.....	1	1
British Columbia	2	.....	.....	2
United States	1	3	1	5
	29	16	56	101

SUMMARY.

——	Faculty of Arts.	Faculty of Medicine.	Faculty of Applied Science.	Faculty of Education.	Faculty of Forestry.	Faculty of Household Science.	Totals.
Ontario:							
(1) Province	1,177	310	369	218	14	27	2,115
(2) Toronto	723	118	284	39	20	58	1,242
Nova Scotia	4	5	3	.....	2	4	18
New Brunswick	8	.....	1	.....	3	2	14
Prince Edward Island	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Quebec	17	3	2	1	2	1	26
Manitoba	37	5	15	1	.....	1	59
Saskatchewan	89	26	14	2	.....	.....	131
Alberta	63	14	19	.....	1	.....	97
British Columbia	53	17	23	1	1	2	97
United States	105	6	.....	.....	3	5	119
Elsewhere	86	7	49	.....	.....	.....	142
Occasionals	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
	2,364	567	779	262	46	101	4,119
					Less counted twice ..		7
							4,112

The students from the Province of Ontario are distributed as follows:

County.	Faculty of Arts.	Medicine.	Applied Science.	Education.	Forestry.	Household Science.	Totals.
Algoma	14	2	4	3	.....	1	24
Brant	32	9	11	3	1	.....	56
Bruce	28	11	11	6	1	.....	57
Carleton	42	7	10	1	2	2	64
Dufferin	16	2	4	.....	.....	.....	22
Dundas	8	.....	2	1	.....	1	12
Durham	25	5	7	9	.....	.....	46
Elgin	23	5	12	8	.....	1	49
Essex	20	7	15	2	.....	.....	44
Frontenac	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Grenville	8	1	.....	3	2	.....	14
Grey	32	18	16	10	.....	1	77
Haldimand	17	.....	3	4	1	.....	25
Haliburton	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Halton	22	9	4	6	.....	1	42
Hastings	34	6	3	4	.....	2	49
Huron	63	16	12	13	.....	2	106
Kent	27	10	10	9	.....	2	58
Lambton	24	8	9	7	.....	.....	48
Lanark	15	1	3	4	2	.....	25
Leeds	16	1	1	1	.....	1	20
Lennox and Addington	14	.....	1	2	.....	1	18
Lincoln	27	5	15	1	.....	.....	48
Middlesex	52	6	27	18	2	.....	105
Muskoka	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	14
Nipissing	15	6	6	.....	.....	.....	27
Norfolk	11	8	4	3	.....	.....	26
Northumberland	29	8	5	3	.....	.....	45
Ontario	33	14	12	3	1	3	66
Oxford	46	7	17	8	.....	.....	78
Parry Sound	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	8
Peel	32	8	10	5	1	1	57
Perth	51	10	8	11	.....	1	81
Peterborough	15	5	17	4	.....	.....	41
Prescott	1	2	1	1	.....	1	6
Prince Edward	12	2	2	2	.....	.....	18
Rainy River	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Renfrew	15	.....	5	1	.....	1	22
Russell	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Simcoe	68	20	23	8	.....	.....	119
Stormont	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Thunder Bay	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Victoria	18	7	4	7	.....	.....	36
Waterloo	14	9	17	1	1	3	45
Welland	22	8	9	6	.....	1	46
Wellington	45	13	10	16	.....	1	85
Wentworth	78	24	13	12	.....	.....	127
York	82	24	15	9	.....	.....	130
Toronto	723	118	284	39	19	58	1,241
Totals	1,900	428	653	257	34	85	3,357

APPENDIX E.

Publications by Members of the Staff.

Faculty of Arts..

de Beaumont, V.—"Labiche's La Grammaire." (Morang & Co., Toronto.)

Benson, Miss C. C.—"A Day's Metabolism." "A Note on the Setting of Gelatine." (The Journal of Home Economics, December, 1910.)

Bonner, W. D.—"Experimental determination of binodal curves, plait points and tie lines in 50 systems each consisting of water and two organic liquids." (The Journal of Physical Chemistry, Vol. 14, pages 738-789, November, 1910.)

Buchanan, M. A.—"Spanish Literature: bibliographical and biographical works, 1891-1908." (Kritischer Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der romanischen Philologie, Vol. XI., 1911.)

Burton, E. F.—"The Physical Properties of Colloidal Solutions."

Cameron, J. Home.—"The Elements of French Composition." (Second American edition, with additions and corrections. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911.)

Chant, C. A.—"Sir Wm. Huggins." "The Mt. Wilson Conference of the Solar Union." "Johann Gottfried Galle." (Journal of Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Vol. IV., 1910.)

Cline, G. A.—"A Note on Recoil Phenomena in Connection with the Radiation from Uranium." (Proc. Roy. Soc. Can., 1910.)

Coleman, A. P.—"Drift of Alberta and Relations of the Cordilleran and Keewatin Ice Sheets." (Trans. Roy. Soc., Can.)

"Alexo Nickel Deposit." (Economic Geol.)

"History of the Canadian Shield." (Pres. Address, B.A.A.S. Sheffield.)

"Changes of Climate in Southern and Western Ontario since the maximum of the last Glaciation." (Geol. Congress, Stockholm.)

"Methods of Classification of the Canadian Archæan." (Geol. Congress.)

"Metamorphism of the Pre-Cambrian of Northern Ontario." (Geol. Congress.)

Articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica (11th edition) "Canada" (Geography), "Labrador" (in part), "Yukon Territory."

Corliss, H. P., in collaboration with C. L. Parsons.—"Equilibrium in the Systems: Potassium Iodide, Iodine and Aqueous Alcohol." (The American Chemical Society, XXXII., Nov., 1910.)

Dushman, S.—"The Behaviour of Copper Anodes in Chloride Solutions." (The Journal of Physical Chemistry; Vol. 14, pgs. 885-909, December, 1910.)

Edgar, P.—"Shall Egypt have a Constitution?" (Fortnightly Review, September 1910.) "Venice." (University Magazine, Dec., 1910.)

Fields, J. C.—"On the Theory of the Ideals." (Sheffield Meeting of the British Association, Sept., 1910.) "A Method of proving certain theorems relating to rational functions which are adjoint to an algebraic equation for a given value of the independent variable." (American Mathematical Society, New York, Dec., 1910.)

"Algebraic proof of the existence of the power-series representing the branches of an algebraic function." (Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa, May, 1911.)

Faull, J. H.—"The Stele of *osmunda cinnamomea.*" (Transactions Canadian Institute, Vol. VIII.)

Isham, R. M., In collaboration with O. L. Barnebey—"A Rapid and Accurate Method for the Determination of Titanium." (The Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vol. 32, No. 8, August, 1910.)

Jackson, G.—"The Problem of Demoniacal Possession in the New Testament." (Methodist Quarterly Review, July, 1910.)

Kennedy, W. T.—"On the Rate of Diffusion of the Emanation from Actinium." (Proc. British Association, 1910, Proc. Roy. Soc., Can., 1910.)

Lang, W. R., in collaboration with J. O. Woodhouse.—"Some Esters of Arsenious Acid." (Proc. Chem. Soc., London, No. 359, Vol 25.)

"Outlines of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis." (Demi Quarto, pp. 65. University Press, 1910.)

In collaboration with A. Tingle.—"Outlines of Quantitative Analysis: including the Analysis of Simple Minerals and Rocks." (Demi Quarto, pp. VI., 70. University Press, 1911.

Langton, H. H.—"Section on Canada in 'Jahresberichte der Geschichtewissenschaft.'" "Review of the Historical Publications relating to Canada." Vol. 15.

Lefroy, A. H. F.—"Jurisprudence." (Law Quarterly Review, April, 1911.)

Lloyd, H.—"On the Absorption of Some Substances by Starches."

In collaboration with W. R. Lang.—"Lecture Experiment to Illustrate Dust Explosions." "A Comparison of the Surface Areas of Certain Finely Divided Combustible Solids."

Macallum, A. B.—"The Ancient Foundations of Heredity." (Canadian Medical Association Journal Vol. I., No. 1)

McLennan, J. C., in collaboration with E. N. Macallum.—"On the Analysis and Resolution of some Spectral Lines." (Proc. Roy. Soc., Can., Sept., 1910. Proc. British Association, Sept., 1910.):

"On the Resolution of the Spectral Lines of Mercury." (American Physical Society, Jan., 1911. Canadian Institute, 1911.)

Miller, W. L., in collaboration with T. R. Rosebrugh.—"Mathematical Theory of the Changes of Concentration at the Electrode brought about by Diffusion and by Chemical Reactions." (The Journal of Physical Chemistry, Vol. 14, pps. 816-885, December, 1910.)

Parsons, A. L.—"A Report on the Gold Regions of the Lake-of-the-Woods, Manitou and Dryden Areas." (Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario.)

Piersol, W. H.—"Spawn and Larva of Ambystoma Jeffersonianum." (The American Naturalist, Vol. XLIV., pp. 732-738.)

Pound, V. E.—"On the Secondary Radiation Excited in Carbon at Different Temperatures by Alpha Rays." (Proc. British Association, 1910, Proc. Roy. Soc., Can., 1910.)

Stevenson, G. S.—"Poems of Alexander Montgomery." (Scottish Text Society.)

Thomson, A.—"On a Variation in the Intensity of the Penetrating Radiation at the Earth's Surface observed During the Passage of Halley's Comet." (Terrestrial Magnetism, March, 1911, Proc. Roy. Soc., Can., 1910. Phys. Rev. March, 1911.)

Thomson, R. B.—"A Modification of a Jung-Thoma Sliding Microtome for Cutting Wood." (Botanical Gazette, Volume 50, pages 148-9, August, 1910.)

Tracy, F., in collaboration with Dr. J. Stimpfl.—"Psychologie der Kindheit." (Ernst Wunderlich, Leipsig, 1910.)

Routh, H. V.—Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. VII., Chapter on "The Advent of Modern Thought in Popular Literature."

"Review of R. B. McVerrow's Works of Thomas Nashe." (The Modern Languages Review, April, 1911.)

Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. IX., Chap. "Steele and Addison.

Wallace, M. W.—"University Administration." (University of Toronto Monthly, November, 1910.)

"Philip Sidney at Shrewsbury School." (The University Magazine, February, 1911).

Walker, E. M.—"The Orthoptera of Western Canada." (The Canadian Entomologist, August, September and October, 1910.)

Wrong, G. M., in collaboration with H. H. Langton.—Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada, Vol. XV."

In Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition. "Canada." (History to Federation.)

Faculty of Medicine.

Brodie, T. G.—

Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th Edition. Articles on Blood; Connective Tissues; Epithelial, Endothelial and Glandular Tissues; Lymph and Lymph Formation; Phagocytosis.

"Some new Forms of Apparatus for the Analysis of the Gases of the Blood by the Chemical Method.' (Journal of Physiology, Vol. 39, p. 391.)

"Renal Activity." (Harvey Lectures. 1910. p. 81.)

"On Renal Activity: A New View of the Function of the Glomerulus." (The Canadian Medical Association Journal. Vol. I., p. 18.)

Bruce, H. A.—"Chloroma of the Jaws." (Annals of Surgery, Jan., 1910.)

"Radium Therapy." (Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery.)

"Inflammatory Tumours of the Abdomen Simulating Malignant Disease." (Surgery, Gynæcology and Obstetrics. Feb., 1911, p. 102.)

Chambers, G., in collaboration with G. A. Bingham, M.D.—"A Case of Tumour of the Brain." (Dominion Medical Monthly, Nov., 1910.)

"A Case of Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris." (Canadian Practitioner and Review, March, 1911.)

"Observations on the Urines of Marathon Runners." (British Medical Journal, March 4, 1911.)

"A Case of Impetigo Herpetiformis in a Man." (The British Journal of Dermatology, March, 1911.)

"Observations of Simple Goitre Occurring at Puberty, with Special Reference to the Use of Thyroid Extract in its Treatment." (The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery, May, 1911.)

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Clarke, C. K.—"Ætiology of Some Forms of Mental Disease."

"Expert Evidence in Insanity Trials."

Cole, C. E. C.—In Collaboration with R. D. Rudolf.—"Case of Splenomegaly Associated with Marked Anæmia of the Pernicious Type." (American Journal of Medical Science, Oct., 1910.)

Elliott, J. H.—"The Treatment of Pneumonia." (Canada, Lancet.)

"Shall we have pure milk?" (Public Health Journal.)

Fitzgerald, J. G.—"Immunity in Relationship to Psychiatry." (Proceed. July, 1911.) (Congress of American Physicians, 1910.)

"Etudes sur les sérums normaux et spécifiques." (Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, December, 1910.)

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